The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 6518. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Old Tammanyites as Leaders in the Liberal Movement.

A Leading Supporter of Greeley Shows Its Disgust.

The Tribune on Jerry Black and Ex-Senator Fowler.

Another Defaulter Finds His Place Among the Greeleyites.

Enthusiasm for Grant and Wilson in Kansas.

What "Liberal Unity" Means.

We take the following from yesterday's Tribune, without a word of alteration, and only ask our readers, to form their own conclusions about it:

THE LIBERAL RATIFICATION MEETING.

The delegations from the various bodies having in view preparations for a mass-meeting to ratify the nominations for President and Vice-President made by the Baltimore and Cincinnati Conventions, assembled yesterday, at Tammany Hall. The following organizations were represented: The Tammany Hall General Committee, the Young Men's Liberal Republican Committee, the German Democratic Union, and the German Central Organization. Among the more prominent members of the various Committees present were Hon. John Kelly, Assistant District Attorney Algernon S. Sullivan, Ex-Congressman Wm. Travers, and Ex-Comptroller Wood, Isaac J. Oliver, Col. Wyble, and others.

A Disgusted Supporter of Greeley.

The New-York Herald is very much out of temper with Greeley, partly because he has failed in North Carolina, partly because he is, as it says, making "a fool of himself." On Thursday it lectured him thus:

"Gen. Grant, with his Havana, his handshaking and his illimitable oratory among the Teuton and Tschudi, has an advantage over Mr. Greeley in this campaign which is continually true to the grotesque and the ridiculous as the Americans will not be slow to appreciate. It may not be exactly what one would define as humor, or the more comprehensive term, the witty; but it is as distinct from the last paragraph of Mr. Greeley as it is from a walking gentleman, in the theatre, is from that of clown in the circus.

"We refer to the Rhode Island clam-bake, where, amid a voracious crowd of admirers, he eats all sorts of indigestible fishes in a scramble for crowbars. The side motions, too, of hungry Mr. Greeley at his clambake being buried ignominiously from the table, and his struggles in vain for the succulence of the bivalviate repast that did not suit the dignity of the situation.

"It would seem from the samples of how Greeley's friends intend to 'run him' in the campaign that the feature of eccentricity to the border of lunacy is to be kept well before the people, and the most stupefying performances to face it select few of the 'feats of strength' that would be chronicled for the million the day after, were passed over with an allowance for that form of harmless weakness among the rioted of men which made Frederick the great contentedly partial to dogs, and even Napoleon so pond of his many-wearing and best-nicking hat, he perfumed it before he put one on. But we scarcely imagined that the moral wax-work idea was to be so extensively applied as the baby-hugging, clam-scrambling antics would lead us to believe. It is funny; it will amuse thousands sickened of the asperities of political personalities; yet the mob-spitting expert may be death by bullet to Horace, as the stone-throwing act was to the frog in the fable. Let the white-elephant madness be stopped.

"If the advisers must on the wax-works, let the white coat, the white hat and the old boots be tested round the States; but let the Pinlosophical biscuit be stowed away like a barrel of Winter pears, not to be served up for dessert before Christmas. The great Napoleon himself was not particular about likenesses, the historical nebulosness might be worn by some venerable ideal celebrity wherever the exhibition is made.

"Bring the Philosopher back, ye Liberal Ring, erect no wooden effigies, and spare him the aftersetting of shame's red flush, for when the old man discovers he has been making a fool of himself for the gratification of his enemies."

And Argus, yesterday, the Herald, still sore over the defeat of its man in North Carolina, and anxious to punish him for it says:

"We counsel Mr. Greeley to leave off chopping unnecessary wood, eating indigestible clams and taking fatiguing journeys, and to save the benefit of his brains to those who are conducting his campaign. His counsels are friends, advisers and commissioners to discuss cannon-firing, bombastic bulletins and Gamberta addresses congratulatory of imaginary victories, and to set earnestly and vigorously about the real work of the election. Your pony imagine that to ride down the runs with the white-bated, heavy-booted farmer of Chappaqua; but if they would not have it ebb before the post is reached, they must bend to their ears with a will."

Two More Greeleyites.

The Tribune glories in two new supporters for Greeley—Jeremiah S. Black, Buchanan's Attorney-General, who, like Greeley, thought it assassination not to resist secession, and Fowler, Andrew Johnson's son-in-law.

What manner of man these two supporters of Greeley are the Tribune has told us, more than once, when its editor was not running for office. Of Jeremiah S. Black it said, on Feb. 20, 1861:

"Nor can we here to overlook the terrible light just thrown, by the decision of the Supreme Court Judges in the famous case of the Mont-Almedon mines, upon Mr. Black's own conduct while Attorney-General. Business in the Attorney-General of the United States, Mr. Black, it would appears, has wantonly or maliciously covered himself and employed all the moral and diplomatic power of the Government for years to deprive certain private persons of their just rights in a great mining property, and to blacken their characters in charges of forgery and fraud, now solemnly thrown back upon the Government itself by its own Circuit Judges. The decision of the Attorney-General's proceedings in the case would be incredible, were they not set forth in documents executed by himself, with an audacity or an insensibility to shame almost beyond parallel. To submit the name of an officer whose ministerial record bears such brands upon its face to the American Senate for confirmation as a member of our highest judicial tribunal is scarcely a slight of insolence so extraordinary as to partake of some of the most captivating traits of the imagination."

Of Senator Fowler it said, on Oct. 27, 1862:

"Mr. Senator Fowler is following up his vote on impeachment by devoting his time to the Executive Mansion in Washington, spending his own nasty internal revenue stamps. Perhaps Mr. Fowler would like to be informed that in the election now pending Tennessee is a State which will bear being kept back, and that the Party of Republicans is to assist in securing the success of Grant."

The Labor Reform Movement.

Among the journals presumably inclined to support the Tammany candidate for the Presidency has been the Missouri Valley Journal, edited by John Ferree, a prominent labor reformer. The Valley Journal is now out strongly for Grant and Wilson. In the last issue was the following:

Fellow-Workmen:

Circumstances make it necessary that we should define our position as to whether we can be induced to come out for Greeley. For ourself we say, No. Republicanism is dear to our heart, and all the time, as long as we believe him to be an honest man, and this is the opinion we at present hold of him.

Reviving the War.

The Toledo Commercial finds that the Democratic and Liberal" are very much annoyed by the publication in the Times of the John Thompson documents, and declare that the survival of the war is unfortunate for them, says the Commercial, that the bushwhacking of the rebel war record should be so damaging to their leaders; but Republicans cannot be held responsible for that. The people of the country, when called upon to confide their interests to the parties of representatives, have a right to know the character of the men whom they are asked to endorse. They do not wish to be deceived into placing the reins of Government in the hands of men who will betray them.

The Ministry of a "Reformation," as Written Down by the Tribune.

On July 27, 1872, the Tribune published a long list of alleged defaulters to the Government. Referring to the list, it said: "Bribery and embezzlement are the inevitable consequences when the qualifications required of an office-holder are not honesty, efficiency and zeal in the discharge of his legitimate functions, but fidelity to the office's political fortunes, and the ability to pass a Convention or lead a platoon of voters."

To the list itself appeared the following:

"Ex-Congressman William B. Stokes, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee, arrested in Washington, Oct. 26, 1871; accessory to defrauding the Treasury out of $60,000 by means of fraudulent bounty claims."

On Aug. 1 it briefly showed that the Ex-Congressman aforesaid has reached his natural political haven. It said:

"Gen. Stokes, of Tennessee, has declared for Greeley and Brown."

The Movement in Kansas.

The Champion, of Atchison, Kansas, says there has never before been in any State such an uprising of the people and such a magnificent demonstration of public sentiment as in Kansas during the past ten days, and especially during the past four days. Ten days ago two shotguns it possible that Grant might not have over 10,000 or 12,000 majority in Kansas, if that many. Now we are confident that the Republican majority in this State will not fall below 25,000, and we shall not be surprised if it reaches 30,000. Kansas is going to be, as of old, the "Banner Republican State" of the Union.

An Effect.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser hears that it is said that Jerry Black, of Pennsylvania, will come out for Greeley. This is about the only black voter of any importance upon whom Greeley's letter seems to have had any effect. Both it and the manifesto of the Greeley party will bear being kept back, and that the Democratic

THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATS.

A circular address issued by their Executive Committee.

To the Democratic Electors of the State:

The following circular address has been issued by the Democratic Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR: With the ends in view which are clearly set forth in the call for a State convention to be held at Austin on the 15th of August, 1878, the Democratic Executive Committee of Texas addresses you as a Democrat, and as one who has done much to bring about the present condition of affairs in our State, and who has a deep interest in the future welfare of the State and the people thereof.

The Committee recommends an immediate organization in every county of a committee of Democrats, whose duty it shall be to see that the Democratic voters of their county are registered, and that they attend their primary elections, and by conservative, but firm action, secure such delegates to the County Convention as will represent the views of the Democracy in the matter of the selection of delegates to the State Convention. The Committee recommends that the County Conventions be held on the 24th day of August, 1878, and that primary elections be held on the 17th day of August, 1878, at such places in each county as the County Executive Committee may designate, and that the primary elections be held under the rules governing the general elections.

The Committee recommends that the Democratic Executive Committee of each county be composed of three members from each district, and that there be elected at the primary elections from each district two members of the County Executive Committee.

We urge the importance of thorough organization and work in every county, and that the Democracy of each county be represented in the State Convention by delegates who will represent the views of the Democracy of their county, and who will not be controlled by any faction or clique, but who will represent the Democracy of the county as a whole.

We urge the importance of the Democracy of each county taking immediate steps to secure the registration of every Democratic voter in the county, and that they see to it that no man is allowed to register who is not entitled to vote, and that no man who is entitled to vote is prevented from registering

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 10, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican in his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1873 than he was in 1869."—HORACE GREELEY, Speech on 6th January, 1871.

The New-York Times.

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New-York City.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

We beg to announce that the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES is now ready. It is printed in large, clear type, and is by far the best document for Republicans issued from the Press.

We desire to call the particular attention of Republicans in all parts of the country to this paper. It has been prepared with the greatest care, and is adapted to readers in every State of the Union. It is issued at a price which barely covers the cost of paper and printing—namely, a cent and a half a copy in quantities of not less than a hundred, or two cents for each single copy.

It contains—

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and Aides of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.

2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City.

3. A collection of Mr. Greeley's writings and sayings concerning the South and the rebellion—showing how he encouraged the South to secede by telling it that there was no power to compel it to remain in the Union; and how, afterward, he cried out for the extermination of Southerners and the wholesale spoliation of their lands.

4. Jake Thompson's letter.

5. Extracts from speeches of Mr. Colfax and Judge Stanley Matthews.

6. William Lloyd Garrison's very able letter to Senator Sumner—one of the most effective arguments on the Republican side which the campaign has produced.

7. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's Financial, Indian and Foreign policy.

8. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents—affording a striking contrast to the wild and uncertain crochets of Horace Greeley.

9. A statement of Mr. Greeley's erratic theories on financial questions generally.

10. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.

11. The letters of Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.

12. An article exhibiting the effect of Grant's policy on the commercial, ship-building and financial interests of the country.

13. Photographs of Greeley's friends, by Greeley himself, including pictures of Augustus Schell, Belmont, Trumbull, Doolittle, S. S. Cox, Fernando Wood, John Cochrane, Frank Blair, Horatio Seymour, and the Brookes.

14. A compilation from Mr. Greeley's writings of his opinions of Gen. Grant.

In addition to the above, the paper contains several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties, who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

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To be exempt from all the infirmities of human nature is a boon only conferred upon editors of evening papers. One of these journals in this City is continually sitting on the seat of judgment and deciding that everything and everybody is all wrong—itself alone excepted. It is now very angry with the correspondents who predicted a Republican victory of ten thousand in North Carolina. The truth is that correspondents are not much wiser than party leaders and managers, and they are apt to take the stories which they hear on what seems good authority, and transmit them to their papers. If correspondents would refrain altogether from making predictions, and deal only with the plain facts of the best before them, it would be a sensible course for them to take; but it is hard to get them to go about their work in that way. We cannot get superior beings, like the editors of the evening paper in question, to do the rough work of journalism. It is very easy for these gentlemen to write "scathing criticisms," from shooty nooks and watering-places, on their humbler brethren who are obliged to work under all kinds of difficulties—but why not step down into the arena yourself, most amiable critic, and see what sort of a job your words make of it? It is quite as easy as it was to endeavor to spring a mine under the feet of President LINCOLN in '64.

He spoke at length, and ably reviewed the measures and home policy of the Administration of the Republican Party, its financial management, the collection of revenues, the payment of the debt, and the reduction of taxation. He also spoke of our foreign policy, on its having afforded new assurances of peace with the nations, and as having impressed our own enlarged and progressive views of national rights and justice upon the mind of the civilized world."

Is not that an outline of a pretty good Administration speech? The orator commends the Administration for its management of the finances, payment of the debt, and collection of the revenue, and enlarges upon our foreign policy. Our readers doubtless suppose the orator was some "minion of power," some "subservient tool of the military ring." But the truth is that the above is the *Tribune's* sketch of a speech made by REUBEN E. FENTON on Oct. 24, 1871. What has occurred since then to change the views of FENTON or GREELEY as to the policy of the Administration, except that they have made up their minds to try and get the Administration out and themselves in?

Our dispatches from Georgia give additional evidence of that remarkable "groundswell" which is dragging the Greeleyites under with such marvelous rapidity. When the campaign opened, Georgia was generally conceded to GREELEY, but considering the great meeting of Democrats at Atlanta, which unanimously passed resolutions pledging inflexible opposition to the Democratic candidate, it is evident that he cannot count even upon Georgia. This Atlanta meeting is a very strong proof that the Democrats feel themselves at liberty to choose between two Republican candidates, and that a large proportion will not choose GREELEY. The disgraceful coalition is as much an insult to honest Democrats as to honest Republicans.

Certainly Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS has as clear a right to advise the colored race as Mr. SUMNER. He has addressed to them a trenchant letter, reviewing Gen. GRANT's claims to their confidence. Mr. DOUGLASS has already shown brilliant powers in this campaign. His letter, from which we give liberal extracts this morning, is another instance of his cogent argument and clear, attractive style.

The State of New-York.

The great battle-ground of the present campaign is in the three great States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. However other States may go, the party which carries two of these three States will in all probability elect its candidates. Considering this fact, we desire to call the particular attention of Republicans and Republican managers to the necessities of the situation in the State of New-York. One of our special correspondents has, within the past two weeks, visited sixteen counties in the central and northern portions of the State. He made careful investigations as to the extent of Greeleyism among Republicans, and of the disaffection, positive and latent, among the Democrats. The counties visited cast nearly one-third the Republican vote of the State, and undoubtedly represent the true condition of the whole State. The result of these investigations, candidly stated, is this: That with possibly one exception, the inroads upon the Republican strength are nowhere irreparable; while in several counties the Republican majority will undoubtedly be increased over that of 1868. Republicans everywhere are greatly cheered by the belief that if they get out their full vote—which they have not done for the last four years—it will not be neutralized by the frauds of New-York City.

But, while from this state of facts we have a reasonable assurance of success, it is accompanied with one imperative condition—that of thorough, vigorous, and *instant* organization and unceasing labor throughout the campaign. In several counties our correspondent found the Republicans wide awake, and perfecting their organization without waiting for encouragement from higher committees; in others they were all ready, and waiting to grasp the hand of the organizing power and move forward. But as the State Central Committee seems to think that nothing can be done before the State Convention, two weeks hence, we urge upon the Republican county committees to delay not an hour their township organizations. Campaign clubs—the effective, organized forces which execute the sharp and successful work of the campaign—can be organized better now than hereafter. This work, we know, is already going on rapidly; but it should compass every town in the State within the next fortnight. We know, from personal contact, that the spirit of the Republican Party of the State is ripe for action; and it is acting spontaneously in many counties. But let no locality wait for official inspiration. That may or may not come. Follow the splendid example of Indiana, where the Republican forces have been organized with military precision and thoroughness; and see to it, in forming your clubs, that every voter is sounded, that every positive Republican and disaffected Democrat is committed to paper, that every doubtful man is scheduled, and that at an early day your district and town canvasses be accurately made, and repeated and verified at a later period.

Again, we say to Republicans everywhere in the State: Don't wait to be prompted from any head-quarters; don't wait an hour for anybody or anything; act for yourselves, upon your own responsibility, without delay; remember that the conditions of success are hard, unceasing labor, and the utmost vigilance, from now until election day. This campaign, to a greater extent than any of its immediate predecessors, requires business capacity and direction. Put your best executive men in charge—those accustomed to controlling men, and who possess unquestioned business ability. Let this be thoroughly done, and we shall have the State of New-York for GRANT and WILSON, by a handsome majority.

Fighting with Ropes.

Finding themselves in a pitiful plight, as a consequence of their North Carolina victory proving to be a crushing defeat, the "Conservatives," "Democrats," "Liberals," are greatly distressed to find their way out of it. Fully aware of the means they used with the hope of obtaining a triumph, they naturally imagine their opponents to have descended to the same expedients, and just now are vigorously denouncing the Republicans for the frauds by which they have carried the election. These are not very precisely stated, but the Liberals, &c., are not to be condemned for that; they know of so many tricks by which the people can be swindled, and are so incredulous as to any election being won except by the use of some or all of these, that both their charge and its vagueness were to be expected.

They have taken refuge chiefly in the assertion that the Republicans have cast illegal votes, and have falsified the returns so as to elect Gov. CALDWELL. The truth is, that in no case has the vote of a county been equal to the voting population, as shown by the census of 1870; in addition, there is the equally conclusive fact that the Republican increase over the vote of 1870 has been equal and natural all over the State, and no charge of fraudulent voting can apply to any one county which is not equally valid against nearly all the others. The truth is, that there have been no frauds except such as were committed by the Liberals, &c., through such instrumentalities as captious challenging and intimidation of negroes. As to the accusation of false counting of votes, it is enough to say that no precinct was without Democratic pollholders; and Mr. GREELEY, through many utterances of the past twenty years, is sufficient authority for the belief that such officials are very expert in committing such frauds in their favor, but are not apt to allow frauds to be committed against them.

There is a simple explanation of the reversal of the news from North Carolina, which has never been announced by the "Liberals"—and it is that the first dispatches announcing their success were willful distortions. All sources of information are in the hands of the Liberals, &c., and we announced the day before the election that the first reports would be made to appear unfavorable to the Republicans, as proved to be the case. Democratic gains over the Republicans were declared on the night of the election, without the authority of a single figure to back them, and as fast as the returns came in, they were proved to be what Mr. GREELEY would have called "wicked and malicious lies, uttered with intent to deceive."

Convinced themselves that the cry of fraud will not be believed, the Democrats are endeavoring to persuade themselves that North Carolina is all right after all. Some of them have the impudence to claim that they have reduced the Republican majority in the State from eighteen thousand in 1868 to two thousand in 1872, and thus do gross injustice to their allies the Ku-klux, who during the early part of 1870, by diligent whipping and shooting of Republicans, managed to make the State give a Democratic majority of 4,005 in the election of that year. This majority has now been so much more than extinguished that the returns show an absolute Republican gain, since the last trial of strength between the parties, of about seven thousand. In view of such a fact as this, well may the Greeley organ insist, as it did again yesterday in most magnanimous spirit, that North Carolina has "pronounced in advance the verdict of a nation."

Determined not to be wholly without comfort, the Democrats shout lustily that they have elected five out of eight Congressmen, but forget to mention that in the present Congress they have five out of seven. So that there has been a clear gain of one member for the Republicans, despite the odiously unfair arrangement of the districts by the last Democratic Legislature. The Democrats have one solace, however, of which they cannot be deprived: They have elected a majority of the Legislature, thanks to an infamous apportionment, and they have secured the election of "Zeb." VANCE to the United States Senate. They have lost a State; but no one can deny that they have obtained a worthy representative as a Senator. It seems a great deal to give for so little, but if the Democrats are contented, we have no disposition to complain. "Zeb." VANCE will be useful in the Senate as an awful example of the way in which most of the high places in the land would have been filled had not GREELEY been defeated.

The New-York Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think it would interest many of your friends to hear how you have been affected by the "readings out" of SAMUEL BOWLES and other Greeley men, and by the denunciations which they heap upon you for refusing to accept their theory that the *Republican Party is dead*. Judging from my own observation, I should say that the result of all this had been to do you considerable good, for I notice that your paper is in everybody's hands on the line upon which I travel. Yours, respectfully,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

We beg to state that the circulation of the TIMES is constantly on the increase, and that the actual rise on our daily paper, within the past six weeks, has been **11,500** copies, and on our weekly paper **32,000** copies. In this we do not include special or extra editions. The increase is shown in the ordinary circulation of the paper.

Means for a New Charity.

Among the truths which the visits of the TIMES reporters to the poor have pladed in a very striking light, is the fact that there are multitudes of people in this City who would be much better off out of it. Making all possible allowance for the quantity and variety of issues needed in a large metropolis, there are here at least fifty thousand of the poor in regard to whom it would be decidedly advantageous, both to themselves and to New-York, if they could find a sensible way of getting out of it. Many of these people are in a pitiful plight, and are only kept from starvation by the charity of their friends. Many more are in a condition of chronic poverty, which is only relieved by the occasional receipt of a dollar or two from some one who has a little more than enough for himself

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was a very slim attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Aug. 9, as was expected that the injunction of the United States Court, restraining the sale of the premises known as the Stadt Theatre, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, would have been removed and the property again offered for sale, but the injunction was not removed, and the sale stands adjourned to Tuesday next, Aug. 13. The Supreme Court sale of the house and lot known as No. 338 West Twenty-eighth-street, 25 by 98.9, was adjourned by the auctioneer, James M. Miller, to Friday, Aug. 23. By order of Richard C. Reamish, Esq., referee, the sale adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the lease of the two houses and lots known as Nos. 333 and 335½ West Twenty-eighth-street, to the same date. Also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the premises situate on the north side of Sixteenth-street, 275 feet east of Tenth-avenue, to Friday, Aug. 16, by order of the same referee.

Muller, Wilkins & Co. sold, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of William Harvey Hart, Esq., referee, the two and a half-story brick house and lot, 25 by 70.4 by 26.11¾ by 71.10, situate on the north side of Eleventh-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue, to Christian Boerge for $6,800; also, the two-story brick tenement-house and lot adjoining, on rear, and running obliquely westward of the same, 26.11¾ by 73.2 by 25 by 86.3, to the same purchaser for $3,850; also, the two and a half-story back house and lot, 26x71.10x26.11¾x64.4, adjoining the above, and fronting on East Eleventh-street, north side, 180 feet west of First-avenue, the same being subject to right of way through alley-way to premises in the rear, to the same purchaser for $5,000. The four-story brick tenement-house and lot in the rear of and adjoining the above was withdrawn from sale, as the amount for which the other three parcels sold for was sufficient to satisfy the judgment and expenses of this writ and sale.

The following real estate is advertised to be sold today, Saturday, Aug. 10:

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, G. Irving Whitehead, referee, the plot and buildings on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, 46 by 100.10.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Levi A. Fuller, Esq., referee, the three-story brick house and lot, 25 by 98.8, on the west side of Elizabeth-street, 100 feet north of Bayard-street. Also, four three-story brick double tenement-houses and lots on the south side of Sixteenth-street, 338 feet west of Avenue C, each 25 by 50 by 100.8. Also, four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 345 feet west of Fifth-avenue, each 25 by 100. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, Philo C. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the five-story brick and stone-front tenement-house and lot, known as No. 303 East Forty-sixth-street, north side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue. Also, the three three-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, commencing on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street the corner being 22.3 by 50 by 89.2, and the adjoining lots 20 by 89.2.

Exchange Sales, Friday Aug. 9, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 2½-story brick h. and l., 22x71.10x25.11¾x64.4, n. s. of 11th-st. 150 ft. w. of 1st-av. $5,000
1 2½-story br.ck h. and l., 25x70.4x25.11¾x71.10, s. s. 11th-st., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av. 6,500
1 4-story brick tenement-house, 22.11¾x77.2x irregular, n. s. 11th-st., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av. 3,850

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 8.

Mulberry-st., e. s. No. 112, 23x100, h. and l., mortgages $7,500 ..... $12,000
3d-st., n. s., 222 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20x124, sub mortgages $6,970 13,000
3d-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Avenue B, 21x124, 3 parts, mortgages $4,200 6,375
32d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9, h. and l., by power 5,150
32d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9, correction deed ..... Nom.
101st-st., s. s., 143.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x76.9, mortgages $2,800 20,000
81st-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x102, ... 7,000
49th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., b. and s. ..... Nom.
70th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.7125.8x irregular 2,000
80th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100 16,000
82d-st., s. s., corner Lexington-av., 50x84.8, and l.; Lexington-av., w. s., 64.8 ft. s. of 82d-st., 25x84.8, h. and l. 20,000
113th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.11 3,000
2d-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of 46th-st., 20x76, h. and l. 16,500
3d-av., e. s., 42 ft. n. of 23d-st., 19.7x98, h. and l. 6,000
8th-av., e. s., 100 11 ft. n. of 111th-st., corner n. 50.6x82x11x 9x26.11x100 15,000
106th-av., n. s. corner 7oth-st., 127.7x100 4,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 725, 10 years, per year $12,500
20th-st., n. s., No. 207, 5 years, per year 1,000
44th-st., s. s., No. 414, West, 5 years, per year 1,500
3d-av., s. e. corner 50th-st., 5 years, per year 3,000
9th-av., No. 577, 3 years, per year 1,350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., 20 feet by half the block. ALSO, the property No. 7 East 24th-st., 20 feet 4 inches by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 17 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, 20x44x19, in West 43d-st., east of Broadway. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,950 Broadway.

TWO FULL LOTS, situate on a wide street, two blocks west of the Riverside Park drive; will be sold to a prompt purchaser at a low price. Apply to F. L. DOLLNER, No. 25 Park-row.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.

Brooklyn, very desirable dwelling, three stories and Mansard roof; full view of harbor; lot 22x150, with front and store on Furman-st.; price moderate; terms easy. ROWLAND B. HAZARD, JR, No. 120 Broadway, corner Pine.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SEVEN DOLLARS!

LOTS.	LOTS.	LOTS.
$7.	$7.	$7.

A lot of ground 25x80 feet, in the Township of Babylon, on the South-side Railroad, Long Island,

FOR
SEVEN DOLLARS!
SEVEN DOLLARS!!
SEVEN DOLLARS!!!
At the office of the
NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION,
No. 2 Spruce-st.
and
SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,
No. 51½ Pine-st.,
CALVIN PEPPER,
General Agent.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house (at least); good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of Caleb W. Condit, deceased, at Bethel, Worcester County, N. J., containing about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome; the dwelling and grounds of about four acres around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is about two miles from Harlem Railroad; the roads good; Bethel church and school-house are near by; location salubrious. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this place offers very great attractions. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 42 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND ELEgant residence at New-Lendon, Conn.—The well-known "Winthrop Place" at the head of Winthrop Cove, a few minutes' walk from the city, containing with three or four acres, as may be wanted. Dwelling contains sixteen rooms, mostly large, with three hallways; trees fine, wide, standing from front to rear. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and supplied with many forms of trees. Out-buildings are numerous and first-class. On the property is a lake, waterfall, and mill. Ground, all told, about six acres. The entirety can be bought for $30,000, or the same may be in three or four acres, including lawn, out-buildings, &c., for $12,000, on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SHATTLESBORO, VT., ONE of the most beautiful and desirable residences in the State, consisting of elegant mansion, carriage-house, with five acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawns and walks; rare shade-trees and shrubs; also an abundance of apples, pears, grapes, and small fruits; the house is finished throughout, which will be sold with the premises if desired; for parties seeking a Summer or a permanent residence, this is a rare opportunity to secure one. For further particulars call on or address HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, WITH eighteen or twenty rooms, furnished in the best manner, with all modern improvements, garden and grounds beautiful, great variety of fruit, for sale with farm, or separate, on the line of the Erie Railroad, side from North Jersey Depot. Inquire at JOHN STEVENS, at Mount Vernon.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and sites; also, city sites; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished house to let for season or year. By WALTER E. SMITH, Corner of Glenwood Avenue, Orange, and Main-st., Newark.

HARLEM & WAILES, NO. 9 NASSAU-st. (opposite Treasury Building,) have the sale and rental of real estate at Orange, N. J., and vicinity, a specialty.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—Attending homes in this delightful and healthful region, address J. E. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REMEMBER, OF THE COURSE—Rooms, modern improvements, near depot, immediate possession. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ANDREW RESSEGUIE and others—in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, dated the 16th day of July, A. D. 1872, I, David McAdam, the referee in said judgment named, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Real Estate sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1872, at 12 M., by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following-described premises, viz.: The left of land and premises situate on the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, in the City of New-York, beginning at a point on the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, aforesaid, distant 24 feet south-easterly from the most southerly corner of the house and lot now or late owned by Simeon Inch and fronting on the south-easterly side of Avenue C, with the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, and running thence south-easterly on a line parallel with Avenue C, ninety-six feet; thence south-easterly twenty-one feet five inches and one-seventh of an inch; thence south-westerly ninety-six feet, to the north-easterly side of Fourth-street, twenty-one feet five inches and one-seventh of an inch, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1872.
DAVID McADAM, Referee.
jy26-law-5wTh and Sa No. 11 Chambers-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired); shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year.
No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO RENT OR LEASE.—NO. 34 EAST 20th-st., 22x100; four stories, high stoop; all the modern conveniences; will be altered, if desired, for store purposes; a rare chance.
GRISWOLD & BURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE, FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, the theatre in Tammany Hall, formerly occupied by Bryant's Minstrels; it will accommodate about 1,500 persons; possession can be had immediately. Inquire of the Janitor, in the west end of the building.

To lease, in the same building, the large basement, especially designed for a restaurant and billiards.

TO LET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4th-av., No. 66 East 12th-st., splendid store and basement, separately or together; new front, of the best construction.
GRISWOLD & BURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET—SPLENDID BASEMENT, NO. 744 Broadway, 23x100; an exceptionally good business chance.
GRISWOLD & BURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LEASE.—THE NEW BUILDING NOW finishing corner of Greenwich-st. and Park-place, entire or in portions. Apply at No. 61 Irving-place. Also, for sale or to lease, the house No. 605 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th-sts.; price not to exceed $30,000.
W. M. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MILL property, (grain,) within 100 miles of City preferred. Address for ten days, with full particulars, price and terms, W. TREMAINE, Post-office, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, OF QUIET habits, desires to rent in Brooklyn, a nicely furnished, without board, in the house of a private family, between 9th and 16th sts., 8th-av. and Broadway; the best of reference will be given and required; address, stating terms and location, Box No. 4,976 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, UNfurnished, furnished, or partially so, between 14th-st. and 34th-st., west, and Irving-place and 7th-av.; must be reasonable; address, with location, and rent expected, Box No. 1,883 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN family, on or before Sept. 1, a second floor of four or five rooms in a private house; rent not to exceed $25 per month. Address H. M., Box No. 178 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, PART OF a floor in a nice house occupied by a private family. Address H., Box No. 1,875 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION.

Bankrupt sale of the valuable steam-boats CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and GOLDEN GATE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN STEAMBOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1872, I will sell at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the auctioneer's sales-rooms, No. 123 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following-described property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation viz: The steam-boats C. Vanderbilt and Golden Gate, their furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, coals, chains, cables and other appurtenances as fitted for use.

The C. Vanderbilt is a side-wheel steamer, about 210 feet long, 36 feet breadth of beam, and 10 feet hold. 13 draws 6½ feet at water, and 1,100 tons measurement, 72-inch cylinder, and 12-feet stroke, and 2 boilers on the guards, put in new within three years and now in good condition. 317 state-rooms, and about 200 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is staunch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any ocean navigation. It was recently and put in complete condition to run on the North River, and for two years has been employed in the line between New-York and Troy. It is completely furnished for a first-class trade, and is fitted in every respect and with all things as the law directs.

The steam-boat Golden Gate is about 140 feet in length, 29 feet breadth of beam, has low-pressure beam engine, 33-inch cylinder, 8-foot 6 stroke; 2 boilers below deck, in good order, and drawn 5 feet of water. It has been used as a tender between Albany and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boats may be seen at the docks at the above-named warehouse, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid for the property to be paid to the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, July 27, 1872.
HENRY WILDER ALLEN,
Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, No. 182 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS H. ROSEY, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Albert H. Nicolay & Co., auctioneers, on Thursday, Aug. 22, 1872, at 12½ P. M., the following assets of the estate of Louis H. Rosey, Bankrupt, viz.: Debts due to the said bankrupt, as follows: Carlos Aymar, $11.4; George Hepburn, $11.45; Samuel K. Bridges, $3.; Martin Price, $1.45; Thomas C. Taylor, $4.; Stephen P. Austin, $8.; Alexander Hill, $4.; Hubbard & Co., $7.; Robert Hunter, $11.45; Wm. Wildon, $13.45; S. Overll, $16.; Benfield, $3.50; — Voss, $21.; George A. Dickerson, $19.; Samuel M. Blatchford, $40.; Gould & Whittemore, $23.; Mrs. Newcomb, $60.; Jas. Gray, $11.45; Wm. Hall, $3.; S. Jacob, $246.; George Holden, $9.5; Bandle, $20.; G. H. Johnson, $21.45.; L. De Mota, $16.; William H. Bennett, $190.25.; — Reiserson, $14.; Scobell, $1.; — Bassett, $7.; Cornelius Bell, $1.; Peter Vallis, $3.3.; E. F. Atkinson, $7.; Geo. Ingalls, $1.10.; Michael Myers, $24.10.; W. C. Burgon, $20.; Fred. A. Sellier, 10 cents; W. H. Turner, $12.; G. Mount, $1.; S. W. Jones, $1.; Wm. Bell, $1.; E. F. Wilkins, $1.; Thomas Gilmore, $25.50.; Charles Percival, $15.; E. S. Miller, $2.50; Theaty & Brown, $24.51.; Sam. Franklin, $1.; E. B. Sage, $4.; Charles A. Jones, $5.; N. Kempster, $39.; Conrad Hilden, $2.; Jacob Holden, $2.; Wm. A. Bandle, $20.; G. H. Johnson, $21.45.; — Reiserson, $14.; Scobell, $1.; — Bassett, $190.25.; — Reiserson, $14.; Scobell, $1.; — Bassett, $7.; Cornelius Bell, $1.; Peter Vallis, $3.3.; E. F. Atkinson, $7.; Geo. Ingalls, $1.10.; Michael Myers, $24.10.; W. C. Burgon, $20.; Fred. A. Sellier, 10 cents; W. H. Turner, $12.; G. Mount, $1.; S. W. Jones, $1.; Wm. Bell, $1.; E. F. Wilkins, $1.; Thomas Gilmore, $25.50.; Charles Percival, $15.; E. S. Miller, $2.50; Theaty & Brown, $24.51.; Sam. Franklin, $1.; E. B. Sage, $4.; Charles A. Jones, $5.; N. Kempster, $39.; Conrad Hilden, $2.; Jacob Holden, $2.; Wm. A. Bandle, $20.; Samuel M. Blatchford, $40.; Gould & Whittemore, $23.; Mrs. Newcomb, $60.; Jas. Gray, $11.45; Wm. Hall, $3.; S. Jacob, $246.; George Holden, $9.5; Bandle, $20.; G. H. Johnson, $21.45.; L. De Mota, $16.; William H. Benn

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE

Reduction in Passage Rates.

PASSAGE BY THE FAVORITE

ANCHOR LINE

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN AND LONDON.

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA.

Pioneer Line to California.

THE REGULAR PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

CITY OF TOKIO

Will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 1 P. M., for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, touching at YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, on

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.

Through tickets to Japan and China at reduced rates.

Cabin passage, $150 gold.

Steerage passage, $80 gold.

Freight, $20 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, No. 1 Battery-place.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

DIRECT.

CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, MILWAUKEE, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, DENVER, SALT LAKE, VIRGINIA CITY, SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, OREGON, AND ALL POINTS IN THE NORTH-WEST, SOUTH-WEST AND PACIFIC COAST.

Through Express Trains leave Grand Central Depot, Fourth-ave. and 42d-st., as follows:

9 A. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Montreal, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake, Virginia City, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, and all points in the North-West, South-West and Pacific Coast.

Pullman Palace Cars run through to Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake, Virginia City, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, and all points in the North-West, South-West and Pacific Coast.

Pullman Palace Cars run through to Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake, Virginia City, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, and all points in the North-West, South-West and Pacific Coast.

9 A. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Montreal, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Lou

GRANT AND THE FREEDMEN.

His Practical Services to the Colored Race.

He Protects, Shields and Employs Them in War.

He Recognizes and Defends Their Rights in Peace.

A Powerful Letter from Frederick Douglass.

Mr. Frederick Douglass publishes in his paper, the *New National Era*, a long and earnest appeal to the colored people for the election of President Grant.

Mr. Douglass shows that Gen. Grant, while in command of the Thirteenth Army Corps, in the Departments of the Tennessee, anticipated the Proclamation of Emancipation by an order, dated Nov. 11, 1862, organizing a system for receiving all fugitives from slavery, feeding, clothing, sheltering, and, as far as possible, giving them employment. Mr. Douglass traces the wide and excellent operation of this system, and shows the encouragement it gave to President Lincoln to carry forward the policy of emancipation. He then shows by Gen. Grant's letters and orders his early and firm conviction that no peace could be permanent, and none was so desirable, that did not forever set at rest the question of slavery, by confirming universal application. Mr. Douglass then shows the active co-operation of Gen. Grant in securing the constitutional declaration of equal rights of the colored race, enumerates his appointment of colored men to places of honor and importance, and proceeds:

PROTECTION AGAINST THE KUKLUX.

And what shall I say of his enforcement of the law for the preservation of life and property in the South, whereby the savage outrages of organizations, known as Kuklux Klans, upon an innocent and suffering people have been so generally suppressed? What a change has come! These outrages, the burning of school-houses and churches, the whipping and shooting of teachers, the midnight murder of men and women, without cause, by masked villains, were so contrary to the ideas of the country that they hardly seemed possible in a civilized land. But by the quiet yet firm course of Gen. Grant in enforcing the law, thousands have openly acknowledged the crimes charged, the organizations stand confessed to the amazement of all good men North and South, and peace has come to many places as never before. The scourging and slaughter of our people have so far ceased. History will not mistake the first and the last humane part Gen. Grant has performed in this work. Have not all violence and injustice to us ceased, it is not because he has failed to do his duty, but because of the prejudices and opposition of those who now claim to be the special friends of the colored man. It should not be the good work of peace and good-will to go on till every American citizen is known as the law and accused the same without regard to his color, it will be by the fatal success of those who assail Gen. Grant, and would defeat his election, and so prevent the success and accomplishments of his present administration of the government, and of restored liberty and prosperity to every person in it.

Indeed, I cannot see the inquiry thoroughly entertained, and believe that any man of any race could be, with the same facts before him, that with Gen. Grant at the head of the Administration of the country we are assured in due time not only of equal rights, but of equal privileges.

Let me now come to my own personal relations with Gen. Grant as well as my own personal knowledge of him; for I have the honor to know him well. Very much that you have heard concerning him is true, and very much is false. He, like most public men, has been severely criticised, not only as an officer, but as a man. Here, then, is my testimony concerning him: During my varied public career of more than thirty years, I have, perhaps, more than any other colored man of my times, been brought into direct contact with our nation's great men, and, taking my whole experience into account, I affirm, that of our ever honored President, Abraham Lincoln, and Senator Charles Sumner, no man in high position has manifested in his intercourse with me open all occasions and in all places a more entire freedom from vulgar prejudice of race and color than Ulysses S. Grant. I have also called on him often, never, however, to solicit office for myself or for others, and have always found him to be easily accessible, gentlemanly, and cordial. Like most of you when meeting with distinguished white persons, I was on the lookout when meeting with Gen. Grant for some indication of the presence in his mind of that vulgar and very-born aversion to my race. I found nothing of the kind in him. You have heard that Gen. Grant is a man of few words, and the inference has been drawn by his enemies that he is a man of few ideas. Never was an inference more unjust. It often requires more intellect to be silent than to speak. It is the mental to be mute than to know just when to speak, and when to be silent. I have heard him converse, and converse freely, and to those who have seen him only in his official moods my statement will hardly be credited, that few men in public life, or otherwise, can state facts with greater clearness and fluency than Gen. Grant.

After alluding to the allegation that Gen. Grant did not invite him to dine with the San Domingo Commissioners, and explaining why he had no reason to complain of the omission, Mr. Douglass continues:

My devotion to Gen. Grant rests upon high and broad public grounds, and not upon personal favor. I see in him the vigilant, firm, impartial and wise protector of my race from all the malign, reactionary, social and political elements that would weld them to destruction. He is the rock-bound coast against the angry and gnawing waves of a storm-tossed ocean, serving, thus far only small boats.

Wherever else there may be room for doubt and uncertainty, there is nothing of the kind with Ulysses S. Grant as our candidate. In the midst of political changes he is now as ever—unswerving and faithful. Nominated regularly by the time-honored Republican Party, he is stationed with the sublime principles of humanity which make its record. The party stands today free from alloy, pure and simple. There is neither ambiguity in its platform nor incongruity in its candidates. U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson—the one from the West, and the other from the East; the soldier and the Senator—are men in whom we can confide. No two names can better embody the precious and priceless results of the suppression of rebellion and the abolition of slavery. We can no more array ourselves against these candidates and this party than we can resume our chains or disinherit our mothers. We are allied to the Republican Party by every honorable sentiment of the human soul. While affection and gratitude binds us to the party, the well-known character of the Democratic Party and the long line of antecedents of that party repel us, and make it impossible for us to cast in our lots with it. To vote for Messrs. Greeley and Brown would justly invite to our heads the contempt and scorn of honest men. We should not only grand ourselves as political knaves, but as political fools, meanly marching to occupy a position to which we are invited by the Democratic Party of the last forty years, and have resisted almost exclusively to make mischief slavery and degradation as a race. The keynote of the whole Greeley movement was sounded by Mr. James E. Doolittle upon taking the chair of the Convention that nominated Mr. Greeley. He announced as one of the objects of the movement the "overthrow of race supremacy." Can any negro be so blind as not to see the meaning of that? Where has the negro been supreme in this country? Is the simple exercise of the elective franchise (for surely this is all we have exercised) to be overthrown? We leave the question with you.

In view of the foregoing facts, the following most excellent letter should be added:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your invitation extended to me to attend a mass meeting to be held for the purpose of aiding in securing civil rights for the colored citizens of the country. I regret that a previous engagement will detain me at the Executive Mansion, and that I shall not be able to participate with you in person in your efforts to further the cause in which your organization is engaged. I am glad to see that the colored people are actually in any effort to secure for all of people, of whatever race, equality before the law, and the rights to which every citizen should be entitled.

I am very respectfully, U. S. GRANT.

Such is the record of the great chieftain whose second election the Democratic head of treason, and by whose true heart and good right arm you gained the ballot, these ominous malignis of your citizenship. Such is the record of the wise statesman for whom you created your first ballot for President; for no other than him can you trust your liberties. Lastly, then, to his support with fast fidelity, and to whatever reasonable sacrifice it may be necessary to offer for his success, with that deep sincerity in which you prize the full worth of your liberties—Lib-

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FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1872.

President Andrew D. White, one of the Commissioners, Ended Summary Adjournment.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Hon. Andrew D. White, who was a member of the San Domingo Commission, on the 3d inst. addressed a letter to Rev. J. W. Lamon, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he replies to the statements in the late letter of Senator Sumner concerning the ill-treatment of Mr. Frederick Douglass by that Commission. He says the President attached two secretaries to the Commission, selecting Gen. Sigel as one and Fred Douglass as the other, ignoring a large number of white men who wanted the position. Orders were then given, which were known to proceed from the President, that Mr. Douglass should be treated as honorably and be provided for as comfortably as the most favored persons in the expedition. Mr. Douglass was given a room in the Admiral's cabin, adjoining those of the Commission, and was assigned a position at table in the Admiral's dining-room with the Commissioners, and was treated in all respects as well as the rest during the stay of the Commission at the Dominican capital. Mr. Douglass lived at their mess and sat at their table. After landing at Charleston this treatment continued. When they were embarked upon the Potomac steamer the Commissioners, having seated themselves at the public table, found that Mr. Douglass was not with them. On inquiry they learned that he had been refused admittance to the dining-room on account of his color. Having remonstrated against this in vain, the Commissioners and all immediately connected with them left the table. On arriving in Washington both Mr. Douglass and Gen. Sigel left for their homes, their duties having ended. It was then that the Commissioners were invited to dine with the President, and had Mr. Douglass and Gen. Sigel been in the city, Mr. White has no doubt they would have been included in the invitation. Mr. White expresses great surprise that Mr. Sumner should have perverted the facts in the case so grossly.

TROTTING.

Fourth Day of the Buffalo Park Races—15,000 Spectators.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—At an early hour this morning, an immense crowd of persons commenced pouring into the city by rail, boat and private conveyances, until at the hour of the opening of the Buffalo Park meeting, over 15,000 persons had assembled to witness the four greatest trotters in the world—Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, Lucy and Henry—contest for prizes in the same field. The crowd was one of the largest ever assembled on a trotting course. The first race was called promptly, but a great deal of time was lost in the attempt to get the start. The word was given on the twelfth score. Ten horses were entered, but only six started, Clara G., Susie and North Star Mambrino having been withdrawn; Rosalind ruptured a bloodvessel while scoring and was also drawn. Lula won the pole. James H. Burke obtained the lead at the start and kept it to the quarter-pole, with a wide gap between him and Eddie Fullerton. Fullerton hauled ahead on the homestretch, and won the heat by a length. Lula second and Derby third. At the three-quarter pole Burke dropped dead from acute inflammation of the heart. He was owned by C. K. Teakle, of New-York, and was purchased in March for $13,000.

The second heat was called after the usual interval, and the excitement occasioned by the accidents on the previous heat had subsided. Triumph was drawn. The horses got the word with but little trouble in scoring. Fullerton took the lead and maintained it round the entire track, winning the heat. Derby second, and Nonesuch third. Lula just saving her distance. The third heat was the worst yet. The horses got the start on the sixth score, Lula protected Fullerton on the start, keeping the lead by two lengths until near the three-quarter pole, when Fullerton shot ahead, winning the heat by two lengths and the race in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

No. 10. Purse $15,000; for horses that have never trotted better than 2:30; $8,000 to first; $4,000 to second; $1,500 to third; $1,000 to fourth.

Dan. Mace's ch. g. Judge Fullerton	1	2	1
Sam Lover's b. m. Lula	2	1	2
Al. Brown's b. g. Derby	3	3	3
H. D. Carpenter's s. m. Nonesuch	4	4	4
M. Roden's ch. g. Triumph	5	dr.	
Geo. A. Ferguson's br. g. James H. Burke	dis.		
W. H. Doble's b. m. Rosalind	dr.		
Chas. Champlin's b. g. North Star Mambrino	dr.		
J. C. Simpson's b. m. Clara G	dr.		
W. H. Harrison's s. m. Susie	dr.		

Time—2:25, 2:24¼, 2:25.

The great race of the day, free for all, was called at 4:10 o'clock. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed as each horse made its appearance on the track. Goldsmith Maid sold in the pools at 100 to 25 against the field. Before reaching the first turn in the first heat the Maid skipped. The American Girl shot ahead and kept the lead to the half-mile post when she was overhauled by Lucy, who won the heat by a length, the Maid second, and the Girl third.

The second heat proved highly exciting, and completely changed the current of public opinion and caused a flutter among those having large amounts at stake on the result. The horses started after considerable scoring, the Maid again leading, but breaking badly. The American Girl got the advantage, and kept the same, being hotly pressed in the homestretch by Lucy and Goldsmith Maid, and coming in by half a head, winning the heat in 2:17¼.

The third heat was called after the usual interval, the Maid again taking the lead. After the usual breaking by all and much disheartening in position, the heat was won by Lucy.

On the fourth heat being called a dead silence prevailed as the horses came into position and got the word, Henry leading, closely followed by the other three to the quarter, when a hot contest occurred between the Girl, the Maid and Lucy to the homestretch, when the Girl skipped and Lucy and the Maid took a length ahead, Lucy winning the heat by a head, the Maid second, the Girl third, and Henry fourth.

SUMMARY.

PURSE NO. 11.—Purse $10,000 for all horses; $5,000 to first, $2,500 to second, $1,500 to third, $1,000 to fourth.

O. A. Hickox's b. m. Lucy	1	1	1	1
Reed Doole's b. m. Goldsmith Maid	2	2	3	2
B. Mace's ch. m. American Girl	3	3	2	3
M. Roden's g. g. Henry	4	4	4	4

Time—2:17¼, 2:18¼, 2:18¼, 2:20.

Before closing the trots the judges announced that the owner of James H. Burke would have his entrance fee returned.

The Annual Races of the Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 9.—The annual races of the Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Milwaukee, take place on the 20th of August. The following premiums will be offered: First day, $1,000 for trotting horses that have never beaten 2:30, and $600 for running horses. Second day, $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:35, and $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:24. Third day, $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:20, and $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:27. The first horse in each of the above races will receive $500. On the fourth day there will be a special purse of $5,000 for Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, when the famous time made last year will be equaled, if not beaten.

The entries close at the Newhall House on Aug. 17.

Trotting on Hall's Track.

A large assemblage of sporting men assembled yesterday at Hall's half-mile track, on the Coney Island road, to witness the performance of private horses trotting. The first race was for mile heats, best three in five, for which Mr. Saylor's Daddie, to wagon, and Sully King, to harness, were entered. The latter won the best race being 3:37. The next was mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Mr. S. E. Todd entered Eddie Goff. Mr. A. Meaher, Grey Squirrel and Mr. E. R. Goff, Biddlecomb. The race was won by Eddie Goff, his best time being 2:41¾. There were two more races for which there were three entries, but only two started. R. R. Goff entered Ed. Goff and mate.

Col. Dickey entered Tom King and mate. Mile heats, best two in three. In the first heat Ed. Goff was distanced, and in the second heat was badly beaten.

Time—2:39, 2:37¼.

The judges were Messrs. J. Cooney, A. Rogers, J. Myers.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Wanzer, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	7 A. M.	12 M.	7 P. M.	9 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	78	82	84	
Stand of Bar. in mch.	30.18	30.14		30.20

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 72°; 6 A. M., 72°; 9 A. M., 77°; 12 M., 84°; 3 P. M., 80°; 6 P. M., 81°; 9 P. M., 77°; 12 P. M., 75°. Average temperature yesterday, 79°.

Arrest of the Leader of the Irish Band.

Andrew Heatherington, the leader of the Irish Band which performed at the Coliseum during the Jubilee, has been arrested in Newark for debt contracted by fraudulent representations. Heatherington persuaded twenty-three members of the band to forfeit their return passage tickets and make with him a tour of the country, giving concerts. He agreed to give

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A PICNIC TODAY.

The Eighth Ward Children Going Up the Hudson.

Total Amount of the Fund to Date, $18,006 39.

Anxiety of the Children About the Excursion—Ample Preparations Made to Feed Them—Probability of a Happy Time.

Today the tenth of the THUMB picnic for poor children, will take place, and will be known as the "Stock Exchange Excursion, Number Two." Owing to the efforts of the members of the St. John's Guild, a benevolent organization that has been of great service to us during the relief movement, under the auspices of Rev. A. Wiswold, the Superintendent of the West-side District, we shall have a very large party of boys and girls today. Those kindly ladies and gentlemen have thoroughly canvassed the Eighth Ward, and, being well known, they have gathered together over 1,000 children, who are all anxious to go. But as the manager of the road had arranged that the children of the Industrial School, in Twenty-ninth-street, should join in to-day's excursion, he will probably be compelled to refuse some of the applicants for want of room. They will be accommodated on a future day. The largeness of Mr. Crossett's barges has, however, been engaged for the occasion, so that if the day proves fine the picnic will undoubtedly be the largest of the series. The Eighth Ward children will assemble at the foot of Christopher-street, North River, where the barge will be in waiting, and the entire party will start up the river as soon after 8 o'clock as possible, stopping at the West Twenty-ninth-street Pier for the children of the Industrial School, who will be gathered by Mr. Henry King and his assistants. The Governor's Island Band has been engaged, and the usual facilities for games and amusements provided. Superintendent Kaine has detailed eight Policemen to assist in keeping order and to prevent unauthorized persons from interfering with the party. Ample preparations are made for feeding the large number of children expected, and our steward, Mr. James Preston, will be on board of the barge at 5 o'clock with his corps of waiters, to prepare the sandwiches necessary for breakfast. Milk will be served in generous quantities, with the first installment of food. 300 or 400 quarts having been ordered for that purpose. Besides the sandwiches there will also be given cakes, candy, lemonade and ice-cream. We understand that several members of the New-York Stock Exchange will represent that body by accompanying the excursion. As usual, every precaution has been taken by the manager to prevent accidents, and insure the safe return of the children to their homes.

Next week other excursions will be given, the details to be announced hereafter.

The following contributions to the fund were received yesterday:

Lizzie W	$25 00
Charles, Sarah and May	15 00
M. C. O. S	6 00
E. C. M	2 00
L. A. B	2 00
L. M. D	2 00
Total	$52 00
Previously acknowledged	17,955 39
Aggregate of fund	$18,006 39

A FRENCH TRAGEDY.

A Son Murdered by His Parents.

Paris (July 26) Correspondence of the London Standard.

A shocking case was tried yesterday before the Court of Assizes of the Seine, viz., the murder of a son who was in the Versailles army during the Commune of Paris by his parents. The names of the accused are Pierre Joseph Louis and Marie Euphrasie Hamard, both fifty-one years of age, and parents of (strange to say) fifteen children. During the sanguinary times which followed on the departure of the troops to Versailles, both father and mother espoused the Communard cause, the father taking a most active part in the insurrection. The fact that their son was in the army outside the city greatly exasperated them, and both father and mother were frequently heard to menace him with vengeance, the mother invariably saying, when speaking of her son: "I should not be at all sorry to kill him." Versailles is full of blood, like that!" The father was of a ferocious disposition, and, together with his wife, had spent the whole of their fortune in drinking, irregularity, and debauchery, and the fortunes of the five surviving children were, to his intense disappointment, settled on the deceased. The eldest son, Pierre, a relation of the tragedy, knowing the antecedents of his father, and the part he took in the March insurrection, and all the events which followed, took a small lodging for himself, when he left the service a few months afterward, in preference to returning under the parental roof. On the 23d April of the present year he went to his mother's laundress to reclaim some linen which his sister had left there two months previously. The mother, on hearing this, went on the 24th to demand her linen, which the son ordered to give upon the reimbursement of the sum he had paid for it—viz., 3 francs 15 centimes. The whole day she employed in sending messages to and fro concerning the linen, and at 5 o'clock in the evening the father, exasperated, and with his wife, in a state of intoxication, went to his son's lodgings, and invited him to come down into the street, where he called him a "drunkard, a blood-sucker, made use of the most opprobrious epithets, and struck the lad. The son replied that he would never forget his own father, on which his mother, excited by drink, seized him by the hair, and, while she held his head back, the father plunged a knife into his heart, killing him on the spot. The depositions of five witnesses, principally the children of the murderers, were given relative to the totally drunken and demoralized existence of the prisoners, as for the tragedy itself, both father and mother disclaimed any intention of taking their son's life, notwithstanding their reiterated menaces in presence of neighbors, and their own children, who were present when the crime was accomplished. The jury, after ten minutes' consultation together, rendered a verdict of guilty, without any mention of extenuating circumstances, and both father and mother were condemned to transportation for life.

The Vice-Presidency.

Recent declarations concerning the habits of the Tammany candidate for the Vice-Presidency, causes the Lewiston *Journal* to remark that the liability of the death of a President, and the elevation of the Vice-President to that high office, ought to make every man as careful in casting his vote for Vice-President as for President. Now we can hardly believe that any intelligent friend of the Cincinnati ticket believes that it would be safe to put Gratz Brown in a place where he is liable to be called to the Presidency. Three times within the last twenty-five years the Vice-President has been called to take the Presidential chair. Of the manifest unfitness of Gratz Brown for such a position there can be no honest difference of opinion. His personal habits are notoriously bad. And in saying this statement we do not catch up mere gossip or "belief," but we refer to published testimony that is positive—testimony referring to acts within a few weeks. In the respects the two tickets stand in marked contrast. The character of Henry Wilson is above reproach. His moral and political integrity are above suspicion. He has shown political statesmanship of a high order. No one would have the least fear, should the reins of Government fall from the hands of the President, that he would be incompetent to take them up and hold them to the honor and interest of the Republic. This fact alone should cause thinking men to pause before committing themselves to the support of the Cincinnati nominees.

A Repentance of Rascals.

The Hartford Courant says: "A meeting of the former inmates of Andersonville, Libby, Salisbury, and other prison pens, having been called at Pittsburg in connection with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, the 'Liberal' organs have already begun decrying the movement. The Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Greeley paper of the West, a few days since pronounced the members of the Grand Army of the Republic 'unofficious veterans,' having no right to express any opinions on political matters. The result, aimed at the great masses of Union soldiers, might have been sufficient to satisfy the sentiment of the most violent of the 'hand-clapping' arenas. But now that has call for the prisoners' meeting in mass, the Tribune again opens its batteries of abuse, and says of this action of the survivors of the horrors and cruelties of the

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THE PIRATES OF THE SOUND.

A Tribune Concert Cleansed Up—Tammany and Robbery in Pharisee—An Assumed Secretary Recovers a Secret of Outrages.

The TRIBUNE of yesterday republished a story, some six weeks old, of an attempted burglary at Greenwich, Conn., somewhat, probably as an excuse for the experience with the startling announcement that "within the past few months robberies in the towns and villages skirting Long Island Sound have been of frequent occurrence; stores have been broken into and robbed, and dwellings rifled, &c." In short, according to our contemporary, a reign of terrorism seems to have existed. And to add fuel to the localities mentioned, Stonington are subjected to severe scrutiny, especially after nightfall; "the clerks who sleep in the stores are well armed, and the citizens are thoroughly on the alert," and